

**CREATIVITY IN DRAWING: A STUDY AMONG HIGH AND LOW SPATIAL
LEARNERS**

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ABSTRACT

In Malaysia, drawing is a compulsory subtopic in Visual Art Education subject. A study was conducted in order to identify the creativity in drawing among High or Low Spatial Learners. This study also examined the relationship between High and Low Spatial Learners in terms of students' genders. Furthermore, this study also identified the relationship between drawing creativities among the genders and measuring students drawing creativity using Torrance Test of Creative Thinking (TTCT). The present study adopted qualitative method where data were obtained through Drawing Test and Visual Spatial Test (Newton & Bristol, 2009). The numbers of samples involved in this study were 70. The students were all Form 3 students at Sek. Men. Keb. Alam Megah, Shah Alam. These students were selected randomly from their class name list. Findings of the study revealed that majority of the students were High Spatial Learners but only reached Average Level on their drawing test. It was found that the drawing ability and gender factors were not statically related. The data obtained from students' drawing revealed that most students either male or female were High Spatial Learners and did not fit the criteria of TTCT in terms of creativity. They were only at Average Level in the Drawing Test. Hence, several implication and recommendations were outlined as to enhance creativity among High and Low Spatial Learners.

ABSTRAK

Seni lukis merupakan antara subtopik wajib dalam subjek Pendidikan Seni Visual di Malaysia. Suatu kajian telah dijalankan untuk mengenal pasti kreativiti melukis dalam kalangan pelajar sama ada tinggi atau rendah keupayaan spatial mereka. Kajian ini juga mengkaji hubungan antara kemampuan spatial pelajar dari segi jantina pelajar. Tambahan pula, kajian ini turut mengenal pasti hubungan antara kreativiti melukis dalam kalangan jantina dan mengukur keupayaan seni lukis pelajar menggunakan Ujian Pemikiran Kreativiti Torrance (TTCT). Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kualitatif di mana data diperolehi melalui ujian lukisan dan ujian visual spatial (Newton & Bristol, 2009). Bilangan sampel yang terlibat dalam kajian ini adalah 70 orang pelajar. Pelajar-pelajar yang terlibat merupakan pelajar tingkatan 3 di Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Alam Megah, Shah Alam, Slangor. Pelajar-pelajar telah dipilih adalah secara rawak berdasarkan dari senarai nama kelas. Hasil dapatan kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa majoriti pelajar yang mempunyai keupayaan spatial tinggi hanya mencapai aras purata pada ujian lukisan mereka. Hal ini menunjukkan keupayaan melukis dan jantina faktor tidak statik. Data yang diperolehi daripada lukisan pelajar mendedahkan bahawa kebanyakan pelajar sama ada lelaki atau perempuan mempunyai keupayaan spatial tinggi dan tidak sesuai dengan kriteria TTCT dari segi kreativiti. Mereka hanya berada di aras sederhana dalam ujian lukisan. Oleh itu, beberapa implikasi dan cadangan telah digariskan untuk meningkatkan kreativiti di kalangan Pelajar Spatial Tinggi dan Rendah.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Humans are gifted with a variety of unique advantages. They are exceptional and able to do everything in their life with their abilities to get better while other creatures are not. A part of distinctive advantages that humans have is all about the ability to see and this is how the visual or images are created based on what we have seen through our eyes. The American Heritage Stedman's Medical Dictionary, (2002) define visual as something that relating to the things that we can see by eye or in other words any elements of something that related to sense of sight. The origins of words comes from the Old French, Late Latin "*visualis*" which is mean "*sight*", and "*Videre*" which was represented as "*to see*". Visual on the other hand also refers to way in which vision is constructed in various ways, 'how we see, how we are able, allowed, or made to see, and how we see this seeing and the unseeing therein' (Foster, 1988).

Meanwhile, visual spatial intelligence is the ability to comprehend three-dimensional images and shapes. It is also related to thinking in terms of physical space as do architects, engineers and sailors (Norman, T. 2010). Someone who has visual spatial intelligence has some criteria such as sensitivity to the relationship between color, shape, space and form. They also have the ability to visualize,